

KONANUR MUNICIPAL BOARD.

Dated 6th April 1927.

The Market Bye-laws of Konanur Municipality sanctioned as per Government Order No. L. 2478—Ml. 84-25-145, dated 5th October 1926, have been revised as follows:—

(1) Fees will be levied on all shops and carts brought into the weekly market held within the Municipality limits of the Konanur Town according to rates specified below.

(2) The owners or shop-keepers will not be allowed to keep shops or sell their things unless the fees are paid up and the said fees will not be refunded to the shop-keeper on any account whatever.

(3) The shop-keepers are bound to obey the orders that may be passed from time to time by the President or Vice-President regarding the places, etc., where the particular kinds of shops are to be located.

(4) Every shop-keeper before opening his shop in the market shall pay the fees prescribed in the schedule annexed to the collector according to the nature of the shop, and obtain the receipt therefor, in default the shop-keeper should pay double the fee due, failing which the shop will be liable to be forfeited and the shop-keeper will be punished according to the discretion of the President.

(5) Any person who contravenes the provision of these bye-laws will be liable to a Criminal Prosecution before a Magistrate and on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

Market fees will be levied according to the following rates:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) On every laden cart	0	2	0
(2) On every unladen cart	0	1	0
(3) Gudata angadi	0	2	0
(4) Ragi, Rice, Bengal gram, etc., Ginasee shops	0	2	0
(5) Salt and Kerosine oil, etc.	0	1	0
(6) Pot shops	0	1	0
(7) Other shops	0	1	0
(8) On every head-load and basket	0	0	6
(9) Vegetable shops	0	0	6
(10) Fish and cocks shops	0	0	6
(11) Meat shops	0	2	0
(12) On every buffalo, bull, bullock, cow, ass or horse and calf	0	1	0
(13) On every sheep and goat	0	0	6

B. KEMPANNA,

President.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Notice dated 26th July 1927.

Under Section 48 (2) of the Municipal Regulation.—

The following Draft Bye-laws for the levy of fresh taxes on Coffee Hotels, Messing Hotels, Sodawater Factories, Cinemas, Dramatic Performances, etc., framed by the City Municipal Council, Bangalore, under Sections, 48 (1) (c), 70 and 48 (1) (w) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, are published for the information of the Public.

Any inhabitant of the Bangalore City Municipality, who has any objections or suggestions to make in respect of the proposed Draft Bye-laws, may, within one month from the date of the publication of this notice, send in his objections or suggestions in writing to the Municipal Commissioner, City Municipality, Bangalore.

Draft Rules and Bye-laws under Section 70 and 48 (1) (c).

RULES AND BYE-LAWS FOR REGULATING, TAXING AND INSPECTING THE CONDUCT OF BAKERIES, SWEET-MEAT SHOPS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, TEA AND COFFEE HOUSES, ICE AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURING PLACES.

Definitions.

Bakery or Sweet-meat Shop.—Means and includes any building or part of a building, where bread, biscuits, cakes confectionery and sweets are manufactured for sale.

Hotel.—Means and includes a place or eating house where boarders, travellers or other persons are provided with meals and drink for a price.

Restaurant.—Means and includes any place or shop where tea, coffee, cocoa and other non-intoxicating drinks and various articles prepared food are provided or sold at a price.

Aerated Water Factory.—Means and includes any building or part of a building where soda, lemonade, sherbath and other kinds of aerated water are manufactured for sale.

Manager.—Means the owner or the person under whose authority or for whose profit a bakery, hotel, restaurant or a tea-shop or a manufactory, is started, kept or conducted within the municipal limits and includes a person in charge of such bakery, hotel, restaurant, tea shop or manufactory.

In these bye-laws the word hotel shall be understood to mean an eating house, restaurant or tea shop; and what is laid down in the case of hotel or an eating house shall be understood to be applicable to a restaurant or tea shop.

CHAPTER I.

Rules under Section 70.

1. The municipality shall levy a tax in respect of all bakeries, hotels, eating houses, restaurants, tea or coffee houses, ice and aerated water manufacturing places where breads, sweet-meats, food, meals, refreshments, tea, coffee, ice and other non-intoxicating drinks are provided on payment of money.

2. The tax shall be assessed at rates given below on the annual rental actually paid or payable for such place.

3. In case the Manager pays no rent, the assessment shall be fixed on the annual rental which, in the opinion of the municipality such place shall fetch if let or leased for such purpose.

(a) Provided that if the Manager satisfies the municipality that it is opened for a period not exceeding three months or for a special occasion, the Commissioner shall have power to exempt the Manager, either wholly or partially, from the payment of tax.

(b) Provided also that no refund shall be made from the amount already paid on account of such tax except when the Commissioner shall have exempted the Manager, wholly or partially, for reasons to be recorded in writing.

(c) Provided further the minimum of the assessment shall be Rs. 2.

4. The assessment shall be made according to the following scale:—

For an annual rental, actual or estimated, of Rs. 50 or less Rs. 2.

For an annual rental, actual or estimated above Rs. 50 and up to Rs. 100, Rs. 4.

For an annual rental actual or estimated above Rs. 100 and up to Rs. 1,000, an addition of Rs. 2 for every 100 or part.

For an annual rental, actual or estimated above Rs. 1,000 an addition of Rs. 5 for every 500 or part of 500.

5. The tax shall be payable by the owner, Manager, Agent, the purchaser of good-will or any other person on the spot and in charge of that place for the time being.

6. The tax shall be payable in advance and shall be collected in two half-yearly instalments.

CHAPTER II.

Bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (c).

(1) GENERAL.

1. All premises used as bakeries, sweet-meat shops, hotels, restaurants, tea and coffee-houses, ice and aerated water manufacturing places, shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(a) The premises shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose.

(b) The premises shall have a water connection if the Commissioner or the Health Officer thinks that the business is carried on, on a large scale. The receptacles for the storage of water shall be placed in a clean place, a foot above the ground level and provided with a tap so that the water may be drawn off.

(c) The walls of every such place shall be rendered impervious to the extent of four feet from ground level by cement plastering and the rest plastered with chunam and white-washed half-yearly; the whole floor shall be either cemented or paved with Cuddapah slabs with cement pointing and drainage sufficiently provided.

2. No person shall, in connection with a hotel, etc., use a kitchen, dining room, refreshment room or bed room, a place surcharged with offensive smell arising from a privy, urinal, cesspool, sewer or any other insanitary source, and he shall situate the kitchen at such a distance from the room where customers are served or lodged, that such room shall be entirely free from smoke or any unpleasant and oppressive smells.

3. Every Manager shall keep the premises very clean and shall thoroughly wash or cause to be washed every utensils and other furniture at least twice daily.

4. He shall allow none of his servants but as are dressed in decent and clean clothes to attend on the visitors.

5. He shall not, without the written permission of the Commissioner, keep his premises open for business between 2 A.M. and 5 A.M.

6. He shall at all hours, while such place is open, allow the Commissioner, the Health Officer, Sanitary Inspectors, any other Municipal Officer duly empowered on this behalf or any two Councillors to enter his premises and afford such Councillors or Officers every facility for inspecting the place, also all the utensils, articles of food or drink and furniture and shall comply with the directions that the Commissioner, the Health Officer, may give in writing for securing cleanliness, light and air.

7. Every Manager shall provide, stock or offer for sale only such articles of food and drink as are fresh, good, wholesome and fit for human consumption. He shall also keep in clean and well covered vessels drinking water fresh and pure, for the use of the customers.

8. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well-flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition.

9. The Commissioner, the Health Officer, Sanitary Inspectors, any two Municipal Councillors or any other Municipal Officer, who holds a written authority from the Commissioner, to inspect the bakeries, hotels, etc., shall remove or cause to be removed from such place any article of food or drink which is unsound, unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, and, if necessary, prosecute the Manager for breaking the bye-laws.

10. The Municipal Councillors and Officers visiting hotels, etc., for inspection, shall carry on inspection or inquiry without hurting the religious feelings of the customers present at the time.

11. The Manager shall not allow any person to touch the unsold articles of food and drink with unwashed and unclean hands, nor shall he entertain a servant, visitor or customer, who is dirty or suffering from a loathsome or contagious disease. He shall not permit or suffer any body to spit or expectorate in the premises.

12. No person shall, with unwashed or unclean hands touch any articles of food or drink placed for sale, and no person suffering from loathsome or contagious disease shall enter such premises on any account.

13. Any person breaking the above bye-laws shall be turned out of such building and shall be punished on conviction before a Magistrate, with a fine to the extent of Rs. 20.

(2) SPECIAL.

(a) Manufacture of Bread or Sweet-meats.

1. No place for the manufacture of bread or sweet-meats shall be roofed with leaves, thatch or such like inflammable materials, nor shall any screens or sun shades made of tatty, matting or gunny be allowed.

2. The boards, platforms, or vessels used for the kneading of dough, or mixing of materials, shall be thoroughly cleansed daily. In the preparation of any such articles, no portion of the materials used shall be allowed to come into contact with the bodies of persons in any way which may be objected to by the Health Officer and which is not necessary for the purpose of manufacture.

3. All kneaders engaged in kneading, shall wear white clean linen or cotton aprons to cover entirely the front part of the body from neck to knees.

4. No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

5. No person shall transport for sale, bread or sweet-meat from any one place to any other place except in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin or other receptacle. Every such vehicle, basket, tin or other receptacle shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweet-meat which is being transported, dirty or unwholesome.

6. All papers and leaves used for wrapping bread, sweets, etc., shall be clean and stored in a clean rack.

7. Bread, sweets, etc., shall be stored and kept for sale with all reasonable precautions against contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

8. All flour, sugar, ghee, water and other materials used in the manufacture of bread, and sweet-meats shall be good and wholesome. There shall be a separate store-room or receptacle for flour and sugar and no flour or sugar shall be left lying on the floor or against the wall in any part of a bakery or sweet-meat shop.

(b) Hotels, Restaurants, Tea and Coffee Houses.

1. The kitchen and bath rooms shall be ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling houses. All rooms in eating houses shall be well lighted and ventilated.

2. The Proprietor or the person in charge, shall not allow persons to dine in any other place but the dining hall.

3. He shall keep or cause to be kept milk and other edibles under wire covers or in perforated zinc safes.

4. Every Manager shall keep the premises very clean and shall thoroughly wash or cause to be so washed every dish, plate, cup, saucer, glass-ware and all other vessels each time before they are offered for use to customers.

5. All metallic vessels used in the cooking or for keeping food stuffs, shall have a continual lining of tin, and no lead vessels of any sort shall be used for any purposes. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, sweet-meats, confectionery or preserved, dried or cut fruit intended for human consumption from contamination from flies dust and bad odours.

6. All cases of dangerous infectious disease such as cholera, plague, eruptive fevers, such as small-pox, chicken-pox, measles and fevers of more than seven days' duration, shall be notified to the Commissioner.

(c) Manufacture of Ice.

1. Water to be converted into ice shall be drawn only from such sources as are approved of by the Health Officer.

2. Such water shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved by the Commissioner.

3. Carts employed for the carriage of water shall not be kept on the premises and shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

4. It shall be lawful for the Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of ice at any time when such place is open and to inspect or take a sample of ice which is there manufactured or kept for sale; such sample shall be examined by the Health Officer, and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption, it shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved.

(d) Manufacture of Aerated Waters.

1. All waters to be manufactured into aerated waters shall be boiled before use and be kept while cooling in suitable covered vessels.

2. If the water be filtered, the filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilized at such times and in such manner as the Health Officer may direct.

3. All waters to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed iron vessels and be treated before use with permanganate of potassium in such manner as the Health Officer may direct.

4. Carts employed for the carriage of water shall be kept on the premises, shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

5. No aerated waters of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having a proper label on each bottle, giving full name and address of the manufacturer.

6. It shall be lawful for the Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of aerated waters at any time when such place is open and to inspect or take a sample of bottles of any kind of aerated waters which are there manufactured or kept for sale. Such samples shall be examined by the Health Officer and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption, it shall be evidenced that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved.

7. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the Manager or the person in charge of the place liable to have the un-wholesome articles of food and drink

seized and destroyed and besides shall make him liable to punishment with a fine not exceeding Rs. 20, and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall exceed Rs. 500.

DRAFT RULES FOR THE LEVY OF TAXES ON THEATRES, CIRCUSES, CINEMAS, ETC.

Under Section 70.

Definition.

Drama :—Is any staged representation of incidents, imaginary or real, by persons of either or both sexes.

Mimic Drama means a drama in which dummies are employed as a dramatic personage.

Cinema :—Means a representation on a screen of a real or imaginary incident by means of a Photographic film.

A Drama includes :—A farce, tamasha, athletic contests, tableaux, vivant, musical concert, magic show or any other public amusement to which the public are admitted, either free of charge or by tickets, paid for or complimentary; and what is laid down as applicable to a mimic drama, tamasha or circus, etc.

A Proprietor or Manager of a Drama, Cinema or Circus :—Means and includes any person who appropriates as an owner or partner the whole or part of the earnings of such dramatic or cinematographic performance or the person who sells the passes or tickets or signs the hand-bill of such drama or cinema.

Explanation :—A single performance includes every performance given in the course of a single day or night and to witness which no fresh charge is made.

RULES.

1. A tax called the theatre-tax shall be levied by the municipality on each performance of a drama, cinema or circus according to the scale of rates specified in Rule 8.

2. The tax shall be collected on each occasion before a performance begins, from the Proprietor, Secretary or Manager of such drama or circus.

3. The tax shall be collected by a municipal servant who holds a written authority from the Commissioner in this behalf.

4. No performance of a drama, etc., shall be permitted to commence unless and until the tax is fully paid.

5. A receipt on a printed form shall be given as a voucher that the tax has been fully paid without which no payment of the tax shall be recognised.

6. In the case of delay, refusal or failure to pay the tax fully, the municipal servant charged with the duty of collecting the tax shall stop or call in such Police aid as is necessary to stop the performance of such drama without prejudice to such other penalties to which the offender may be liable under these bye-laws.

7. No refund from the amount paid as such tax shall be made on any account.

8. The tax shall be assessed as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Drama or musical concert for each performance	...	5	0 0
Circus for each performance	...	5	0 0
Cinema for each day (including night)	...	3	0 0
Other theatrical shows for each performance	...	1	8 0

Bye-laws under Section 48(1) (w).

1. Every proprietor or manager of a dramatic company, Cinema or Circus, shall, before he begins a performance, pay to the Municipal Collector, duly authorised in this behalf, the theatre tax and obtain from him a receipt on a printed form for such payment.

2. Every Manager or Proprietor shall produce such receipt for inspection when demanded by a municipal officer or by a Municipal servant authorised to collect the tax.

3. On failure to produce such receipts for inspection, the Manager shall satisfy such officer or servant that the tax has been really paid; in the event of his failure to prove the payment of the tax to the satisfaction of such municipal servant, the manager shall be called upon to make a fresh payment which the manager shall pay forthwith.

4. No performance shall be continued later than 2 A.M., unless with the special permission of the Commissioner.

5. Every person who breaks any of these bye-laws or evade payment of the tax shall be liable to have the performance of his drama, cinema, stopped and prohibited, and shall also be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 25 for each such offence.

T. GOVINDA RAO,
Municipal Commissioner.